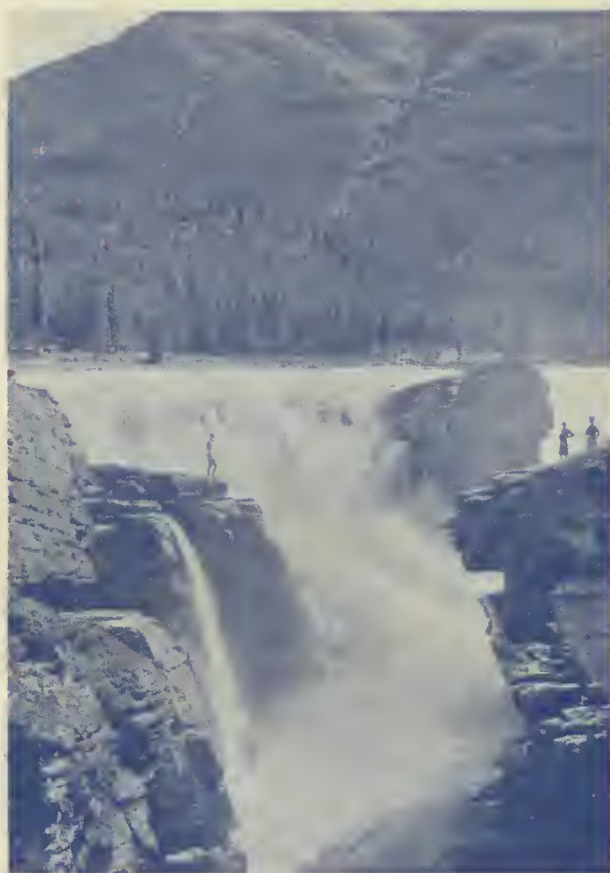


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JASPER NATIONAL PARK ALBERTA



Athabasca Falls

GENERAL INFORMATION AND MAP

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES
LANDS, PARKS AND FORESTS BRANCH
NATIONAL PARKS BUREAU
OTTAWA, CANADA

JASPER NATIONAL PARK

ALBERTA

PURPOSE OF NATIONAL PARKS

The National Parks of Canada are areas of outstanding beauty and interest which have been dedicated to the people of Canada for their benefit, education, and enjoyment, to be maintained and made use of so as to leave them unimpaired for the pleasure of future generations. The co-operation of visitors is requested in the observance of park regulations so that the parks may continue to serve as unspoiled natural playgrounds and provide perpetual opportunities for the enjoyment of outdoor life and recreation.

LOCATION AND GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Jasper National Park, situated in the western part of the Province of Alberta, is one of the largest National Parks in North America. It contains an area of 4,200 square miles and was established in 1907. The park area extends along the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains and adjoining it to the south is Banff National Park. The Jasper Park region is one of superb scenic grandeur. Amid a veritable sea of peaks, many of which lift snow-crowned heads far above the clouds, are beautiful alpine valleys set with sparkling lakes or coursed by rushing streams. Within the southern part of the park lies part of the vast Columbia Ice-field—150 square miles in extent—a remnant of the great Ice Age. From this immense ice-cap, lying thick on the shoulders of the mountains, issue numerous glaciers that melt and give birth to rivers, the waters of which eventually find their way to the Pacific, Arctic, and Atlantic Oceans.

The mountains contained in Jasper Park consist of a series of roughly parallel ranges running from the southeast to the northwest. The remarkable folds, upheavals and faults in the rock strata are visible everywhere in the park, as are the evidences of erosion caused mainly by the recession of the glaciers which at one time filled the valleys. Cutting through these ranges from the south to the northeast corner of the park is the broad valley of the Athabaska River, which is fed by its main tributaries, Sunwapta, Whirlpool, Miette, Maligne, Snaring, Rocky, and Snake Indian Rivers.

Jasper Park is rich in historical associations. It owes its name to Jasper House, a trading post established about 1813 by the North West Company on Athabaska River. The post was at one time under the management of Jasper Hawes.

Just west of Jasper National Park and over the Continental Divide in British Columbia is Mount Robson Provincial Park. It contains Mount Robson, loftiest peak in the Canadian Rockies, which towers to a height of 12,972 feet.

HOW TO REACH THE PARK

Jasper National Park is accessible by railway and motor highway. It is served by the transcontinental line of the Canadian National Railways. The town of Jasper, the park headquarters, is a railway divisional point, and is less than three days by rail from Montreal and Chicago and only eighteen hours from Vancouver.

Connections with the park may be made by highway from the south or northeast. Direct connection with Banff in Banff National Park, and points southeast and southwest is provided by the Banff-Jasper Highway, a new route which intersects the Trans-Canada Highway. The distance from Banff to Jasper over this route is 186 miles. The park may also be reached from Edmonton, the capital of Alberta, over Provincial Highway No. 16. The distance from Edmonton to the eastern boundary of the park is 203 miles, and from the park boundary to Jasper is 32 miles.

Jasper National Park may be reached by motor from points in the northwestern United States via Kingsgate, Cranbrook, and Kootenay National Park, British Columbia, over Highway No. 4 and the Banff-Windermere Highway (1B), to Banff Park, and thence to Jasper via the Banff-Jasper Highway. An alternative route is available by way of Glacier National Park, Montana, Waterton Lakes National Park, Macleod, Calgary, and Banff.

Following are the distances from well-known points to Jasper, headquarters of Jasper National Park:—

Edmonton, 235 miles; Elk Island National Park, 271 miles; Banff, 186 miles; Calgary, 271 miles; Lake Louise, 152 miles; Field, Yoho National Park, 168 miles; Radium Hot Springs, 235 miles; Kingsgate, B.C., 391 miles; Waterton Lakes National Park, 444 miles; Glacier National Park, Montana (St. Mary), 482 miles (via Waterton Lakes).

The City of Edmonton has one of the finest airports in Western Canada, and forms a base for flying operations in northwestern Canada. A landing field approved by the Department of Transport is located within a short distance of the town of Jasper.

REGISTRATION AND MOTOR LICENCES

All motorists entering the park must secure a transient motor licence as provided for in the regulations governing the use of motor roads in the National Parks. The licence fee is \$2 for an automobile not used for commercial purposes, or, if a cabin trailer is attached, the cost is \$3. This licence, good for the entire season, entitles the holder to the use of all roads open to motor traffic in all National Parks where a transient motor licence is required. Special licences may be secured for motor vehicles used for commercial purposes.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE PARK

A resident superintendent supervises the administration of Jasper National Park. The Park Administration building, which is located in the town of Jasper nearly opposite the railway station, contains the office of the park superintendent and the Government Information Bureau. Information concerning accommodation, roads, trails, points of interest, and recreational facilities in the park, as well as maps and literature, may be obtained there on request. The park regulations are enforced by the park warden service, assisted by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Land in the park or townsite is not sold, but lots for residence or business purposes may be leased.

PARK TOWNSITE AND HEADQUARTERS

The town of Jasper is a year-round resort, and has a permanent population of about 1,500. As a Government townsite its public services, which include water, electric light, sewer and automatic telephone systems, as well as a fire department, are operated by the Department of Mines and Resources, which administers all National Parks in Canada. The town contains several hotels which are open the year around, as well as stores, restaurants, garages and service stations, churches, hospital, bank, public and high school, park areas, playgrounds, and recreational facilities. The post office is located on Patricia Street. Jasper forms the hub for an extensive motor highway and trail system and is the starting point for excursions to various points of interest.

ACCOMMODATION

Accommodation in the park is provided by several hotels in Jasper; by Jasper Park Lodge, a luxurious bungalow-type hotel operated by the Canadian National Railways and situated on Lac Beauvert, consisting of main lodge and a number of well-equipped bungalows of varying size; and by several auto bungalow camps, chalets, and camps.

A list of accommodations in the park with rates follows:—

| Town of Jasper— | | Accommodation | Rates per day |
|--|--------------------|---|---------------|
| Astoria Hotel..... | 32 rooms | Single \$2-\$3; double \$3-\$4.50 (Eur.) | |
| Athabasca Hotel..... | 53 rooms | Single \$2.50-\$4; double \$4-\$6; Suites \$7-\$12 (Eur. plan) | |
| Pyramid Hotel..... | 21 rooms | Single \$1-\$1.50; double \$2.50-\$4 (Eur.) | |
| Vicinity of Jasper— | | | |
| *Jasper Park Lodge (C.N.R.) (Lac Beauvert, 4 miles from Jasper) | (Acc. 650 persons) | Single \$9 up; double \$16 up (Amer. plan) according to type of accommodation desired. | |
| *Pine Bungalow Cabins †(1 mile from Jasper) | 30 cabins | Fully modern—Per person, \$2 per day; 2 to 8 persons, \$4 to \$12 per cabin per day. (Cabin, minimum per day, \$4) (Eur.) | |
| | 12 cabins | Semi-modern—Per person \$1.50 per day; 2 to 5 persons \$3 to \$6 per cabin per day. (Cabin, minimum per day, \$3) (Eur.) | |
| *Kiefer's Kozy Kabins †(1½ miles from Jasper) | 8 cabins | Single cabins, 2 to 4 persons, \$3.50 to \$5 per day per cabin. Large cabins, 2 to 6 persons, \$5 to \$8 per day per cabin. (Eur.) | |
| *Becker's Bungalows.. †(Whistler's Creek—4 miles from Jasper) | 20 cabins | Fully modern—4 to 8 persons, \$7.50 to \$12 per day per cabin (July and August). (Eur.) | |
| *Lake Edith Camp (Y.M.C.A.) (5 miles from Jasper) | (Acc. 60 persons) | Chalet rooms, per person, \$3.50 per day, (Amer.) Tent Cabins, per person, \$3 per day, (Amer.) (Open June 27–Sept. 3.) | |
| Further Afield— | | | |
| *Tonquin Valley Camp †(26 miles from Jasper) | (Acc. 15 persons) | Floored and framed tent cabins—Per person, \$6 per day; \$35 per week. (Amer.) | |
| *Becker's Bungalows.. †(Miette Hot Springs—38 miles from Jasper) | 10 cabins | Fully modern—4 to 6 persons, \$5 to \$10 per day per cabin. Dining-room, store, and post office in connection. | |
| *Medicine Lake Chalet †(22 miles from Jasper) | (Acc. 10 persons) | Log chalet accommodation. Per person, \$5 per day; \$28 per week. (Amer.) | |
| *Maligne Lake Chalet †(32 miles from Jasper) | (Acc. 30 persons) | Floored and framed tent cabins—Per person, \$6 per day; \$35 per week. (Amer.) Log cabin accommodation, per person \$8 per day. (Amer.) | |
| *Maligne Lake Camp. †(Curly Phillips') (32 miles from Jasper) | (Acc. 25 persons) | Floored and framed tent cabins—Per person, \$3.75 per day. (Amer.) | |
| *Sunwapta Bungalows (35 miles from Jasper on Banff-Jasper Highway) | 6 cabins | Single cabins, 2 to 4 persons \$3-\$5 per day per cabin; persons above 4, \$1. Dining-room and store in connection. | |
| *Columbia Ice-field Chalet. | (Acc. 40 persons) | Glacier-view room with bath— Single, \$4.50-\$6 (Eur.) Double, \$6.50-\$8.50 (Eur.) Single, \$7.50-\$9 (Amer.) Double, \$12-\$14.50 (Amer.) | |
| Table d'Hôte meals— | | Mountain-view without bath— Single, \$3.50-\$4.50 (Eur.) Double, \$5-\$6.50 (Eur.) Single, \$6.50-\$7.50 (Amer.) Double, \$11-\$12.50 (Amer.) | |
| Breakfast..... | .75 | | |
| Lunch..... | 1.25 | | |
| Dinner..... | 1.25 | | |
| Tea..... | .50 | | |
| Coffee Shop in connection | | | |

*Summer Season only.

†June and September accommodation by early arrangement.

N.B.—Rates subject to change without notice.

Tea Houses.—Tea-houses are operated during the summer season by private enterprise at Pyramid Lake, 3 miles; Maligne Canyon, 9 miles; and Mount Edith Cavell, 18 miles from Jasper.

Public Camp-grounds.—Public camp-grounds with parking space for automobiles and trailers, and equipped with kitchen shelters, camp-stoves, fuel, electric light, and running water are operated by the National Parks Service at Cottonwood Creek (Athabasca River) 1½ miles from Jasper; at Patricia Lake, 3 miles from Jasper; and at Miette Hot Springs, 38 miles from Jasper.

Tent camping permits are issued at the rate of \$1 per each two-week period; permits for automobile cabin trailers are issued at the rate of \$2 for each two-week period or fraction thereof. Permits may be secured from the camp attendants.

Picnic Grounds.—Picnic grounds, equipped with shelters and camp-stoves, have been provided on the Banff-Jasper Highway at Athabasca Falls, 20 miles; Sunwapta Falls, 35 miles; Jonas Creek, 50 miles; and Columbia Ice-field, 68 miles from Jasper.

RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

The town of Jasper forms a centre for recreation. Summer sports which may be enjoyed under ideal conditions include hiking, riding, motoring, mountain climbing, boating, fishing, bathing, tennis, and golf. In winter, curling, ski-ing, skating, and snow-shoeing are available to the visitor.

Bathing and Swimming.—Outdoor bathing may be enjoyed at Lakes Annette and Edith, five miles from Jasper, where dressing-rooms are available. A heated outdoor swimming pool is operated at Jasper Park Lodge for the use of guests. Bathing in the hot mineral waters at Miette Hot Springs, 38 miles from Jasper, is available at nominal cost.

Boating.—Paddling is a favoured evening pastime on Lac Beauvert, where canoes and boats may be rented. Boats are available at Lakes Edith, Medicine, and Maligne.

Climbing.—Jasper Park offers almost unlimited opportunities for alpine climbing, with hundreds of peaks, many of which rise to a height of more than 10,000 feet above sea-level. The Tonquin Valley, Fryatt Valley, Columbia Ice-field, and Maligne Lake regions contain many negotiable peaks, and several in the vicinity of Jasper are comparatively easy of ascent. The Alpine Club of Canada, which sponsors supervised climbing, holds its annual camp in Jasper Park every second year.

Hiking.—Numerous trails in the vicinity of Jasper provide fine outings for travel on foot. Favoured objectives include Mina, Cabin, Marjorie, and Hibernia Lakes, which lie on a bench of the Athabaska Valley about 3 miles west of the town; Lac Beauvert and Jasper Park Lodge, 3 miles distant; Oldfort Point, and Lac Beauvert, 3 miles; summit of The Whistlers Mountain, 5 miles south of Jasper; Patricia Lake, 3 miles; Pyramid Lake, 4 miles; The Palisade, 10 miles.

Fishing.—Many of the lakes and streams in the park contain game fish, including rainbow, Dolly Varden, Kamloops, cutthroat, Great Lake, and eastern brook trout. The Medicine-Maligne Lake system is noted for its excellent brook trout fishing. The most popular fishing areas, together with species caught, follow:—

Medicine, Maligne and Beaver Lakes, Maligne River.—Eastern brook trout.

Jacques Lake, Rocky River.—Dolly Varden trout.

Amethyst Lakes (Tonquin Valley).—Kamloops trout.

Pyramid and Patricia Lakes.—Rainbow trout.

Caledonia, Hibernia and Dorothy Lakes.—Rainbow trout.

Wabasso, Horseshoe and Geraldine Lakes.—Rainbow trout.

Hardisty Creek.—Dolly Varden trout.

A fishing licence, issued at a cost of \$2.25, is required to angle in the waters of Jasper, Banff, Kootenay, Yoho, and Waterton Lakes National Parks, and is valid in any of these parks during the season. Except, however, any person taking out a non-resident seasonal motor licence shall be accorded free fishing privileges, which shall be extended to all members of the licensee's family dependent on him for support. Children under 16 years of age may angle without a licence when accompanied by the owner of a licence.

A special permit, issued without charge, is required to angle in the Medicine-Maligne Lake area.

As special fishing regulations are in force from time to time, visitors are requested to consult park officers concerning open waters, seasons, and catch limits.

Golf.—The golf course operated by the Canadian National Railways in conjunction with Jasper Park Lodge is one of the finest on the continent. Situated on the shores of beautiful Lac Beauvert, the course is one of 18 holes, and commands delightful views of the surrounding peaks. Rates are:—

18 holes, \$2; day, \$3; week, \$12; month, \$45; season, \$75. Special family rates are available.

Tennis.—Courts of a private tennis club situated on Elm Avenue are open to visitors on payment of a small fee. Three courts are also available to guests at Jasper Park Lodge.

Winter Sports.—Jasper National Park is developing rapidly into a winter sports centre of note, where ski-ing, skating, curling, and other activities may be enjoyed under ideal conditions. A downhill ski course which has been laid out on The Whistlers Mountain near the town of Jasper provides thrilling sport. A practice hill and a slalom course are also available. Excellent ski-ing may also be had in the Tonquin Valley, Columbia Ice-field, and Maligne Lake regions. Ski camps are operated by private enterprise during the winter season in Tekarra Basin, Big Shovel Pass, Little Shovel Pass, and at Maligne Lake. Summer ski-ing is also available at Maligne Lake and at the Columbia Ice-field. Annual curling bonspiels are held in the town of Jasper.

MOTOR DRIVES IN THE PARK

Nearly 150 miles of motor roads are open to park visitors which provide access to outstanding points of interest. Visitors to the park arriving by railway, or those otherwise dependent upon public services, may engage cars in Jasper, or take advantage of daily motor tours starting from Jasper Park Lodge. Following are some of the more popular drives with the distance one way from Jasper.

Lac Beauvert.—2 miles. Route crosses upper Athabaska River bridge to Old Fort Point, then past Henry House memorial to loop at south end of lake.

Pyramid Lake.—4½ miles. This drive provides some excellent views of the Athabaska River Valley, and passes Patricia Lake public camp-ground en route. At Pyramid Lake will be found a tea-house and a dance pavilion.

Maligne Canyon.—9 miles. This route follows the Jasper-Edmonton Highway for 2½ miles, then turns east to cross the Athabaska River. This road provides access to Jasper Park Lodge and on the way to Maligne Canyon passes Lakes Annette and Edith. Maligne Canyon has a maximum depth of 188 feet, and through its gorge the Maligne River cascades in a series of falls. Interesting pot holes worn by the action of the waters are visible. A tea-house situated at the canyon is open in summer.

Medicine Lake.—18 miles. A regulated one-way motor road leads from Maligne Canyon to Medicine Lake, a beautiful body of water four miles long, which has an underground outlet. Medicine Lake forms part of the Medicine-Maligne watershed, and is a favoured fishing spot. Boats are available for hire during the summer, and parking space is provided.

Miette Hot Springs.—38 miles. The route follows the Jasper-Edmonton Highway for 27 miles to Pocatontas, then swings east to the Miette Hot Springs Road, 11 miles in length. About 28 miles from Jasper the Punchbowl Falls are reached, and may be observed from a viewpoint accessible by a short trail from the road. A modern bath-house with large swimming pool is available for public use at the springs. A camp-ground and bungalow camp are located about 300 yards distant. Rates for the use of the swimming pool, including use of bathing suit, are: Adults, 35c.; children, 25c. Steam and plunge baths, 50c. per person.

Miette River Valley (Geikie Road).—8 miles. Route follows the Miette River west from Jasper to a point just east of Geikie Station. The road passes Whistlers Mountain, on which a championship downhill ski run has been constructed. From the end of the road trails lead west to Yellowhead Pass on the continental divide, 10 miles; and south to Tonquin Valley and Amethyst Lakes, 13 miles.

Mount Edith Cavell and Angel Glacier.—18 miles. The route of this drive follows the Banff-Jasper Highway south from Jasper to Astoria River Bridge, and up the valley of the Astoria River to the foot of the moraine of Angel

Glacier, which lies on the east slopes of Mount Edith Cavell. A trail may be followed from the end of the road to the tongue of the glacier. The latter takes the form of a flying figure with outstretched wings. A tea-house, situated at the end of the motor road, is open during the summer. The drive provides some magnificent views of the Athabaska and Astoria River Valleys and adjacent peaks.

THE BANFF-JASPER HIGHWAY

The Banff-Jasper Highway, which was opened for travel in 1940, provides direct connection between Banff and Jasper National Parks, and also ranks as one of the outstanding engineering achievements on the North American Continent. Penetrating the very heart of the Rocky Mountains within continual sight of magnificent peaks, the road links the world-famous resorts of Jasper, Lake Louise, and Banff.

From Jasper, the highway follows a great inter-mountain trench, made up of successive valleys of the Athabaska, Sunwapta, North Saskatchewan, Mistaya, and Bow Rivers. Along this spectacular route the scenery varies from the immensity of snow-capped peaks, glaciers, and canyons, to the restful green of forested valleys and the sparkle of jade-green lakes and fast-flowing streams.

In the following paragraphs will be found short descriptions of intermediate drives which may be made over the Banff-Jasper Highway.

Athabaska Falls.—20 miles. Reached over the Banff-Jasper Highway from Jasper. Fine views of the falls, canyon, and Mount Kerkeslin may be obtained from the highway bridge which spans the canyon, or from a lookout nearby. A picnic ground, with outdoor fire-places, is available to motorists. From the falls, a trail also leads to Geraldine Lakes, where rainbow trout fishing is available.

Sunwapta Falls.—35 miles. Reached over the Banff-Jasper Highway from Jasper, Sunwapta Falls provides a thrilling spectacle. Here the Sunwapta River plunges over a steep precipice, and then flows through a deep canyon. A short spur road leads from the main highway to the falls, which may be viewed from a trail bridge that spans the canyon, or from a lookout point above the bridge. From the falls, a trail leads south to Fortress Lake, situated west of the continental divide in British Columbia. A tea room, bungalow camp, and picnic ground, are available nearby.

Athabaska Glacier (Columbia Ice-field).—66 miles from Jasper. The Banff-Jasper Highway passes within a few hundred yards of the tongue of the glacier, which is accessible by a short spur road. The Athabaska Glacier, more than four miles long, is the second largest to issue from the Columbia Ice-field. The largest is Saskatchewan Glacier, farther south in Banff National Park. Fine views of Mount Athabaska, Snow Dome, and the edge of the Columbia Ice-field may be obtained from the highway at this point. Columbia Ice-fields Chalet nearby offers good accommodation. A picnic ground is available at Mile 68.

POINTS OF INTEREST ACCESSIBLE BY TRAIL

More than 500 miles of saddle-pony trails lead to points of interest in the park not accessible by motor road. Saddle ponies may be rented from outfitters at Jasper at a rate of \$4.50 per day or \$3 per half day. Guides may be secured if desired. Supervised trail outings are conducted from Jasper Park Lodge. Following are some of the popular objectives and the mileage from Jasper:—

One-Day Trips

Old Fort Point.—4 miles return. Across Athabaska River from town of Jasper. Fine views of the town and the Athabaska and Miette River Valleys from summit of point.

Pyramid Lake.—8 miles return. North from town of Jasper, crossing Cottonwood Creek and along ridge east of Patricia Lake.

The Palisade.—12 miles return from Pyramid Lake across the slopes of Pyramid Mountain to the lookout point on The Palisade.

Marjorie, Hibernia, and Caledonia Lakes.—7 miles return. Situated on a bench above the Athabaska and Miette River Valleys, these lakes offer fine trout fishing to the visitor.

The Whistlers Mountain.—10 miles return. South from town of Jasper, crossing Miette River. The last few hundred yards of trip to the summit must be made on foot.

Signal Mountain.—18 miles return. Trail leads from Jasper Park golf course to summit of Signal Mountain, where lookout tower is located. From summit, the sky-line trail may be followed to Shovel Pass.

Maligne Canyon.—18 miles return. Route follows trails along lower slopes of Signal Mountain. Return may be made by Maligne Canyon motor road if desired.

Buffalo Prairie-Wabasso Lakes.—20 miles return. Trail follows lower slopes of Maligne Range. Good fishing in Wabasso Lakes.

Longer Trips

Tonquin Valley.—52 miles return, via Mt. Edith Cavell Highway (34 miles) and Astoria River Trail (18 miles). Famed Amethyst Lakes, which offer good fishing, lie in the valley at the base of The Ramparts. Tonquin Valley Camp operated in summer. Alternate routes available via Portal Creek Trail (40 miles return) and Meadow Creek Trail (38 miles return).

Athabaska Pass and Committee's Punch Bowl.—90 miles return. Route of the old fur traders, "The Athabaska Trail", offers a fine outing to the summit of the Rocky Mountains. Leaving the Jasper-Banff Highway at Mile 15 the Whirlpool River is followed to its source.

Maligne Lake.—64 miles return. One of the finest trips in the park. Route follows motor road to Maligne Canyon and one-way road to Medicine Lake. Motor launches may be used to head of Medicine Lake and trail followed to Maligne Lake. Maligne is largest glacial-fed lake in the Canadian Rockies and is set in magnificent surroundings. Fine fishing in vicinity. Chalet and fishing camp operated at lake. Return may be made via Shovel Pass, 32 miles one way.

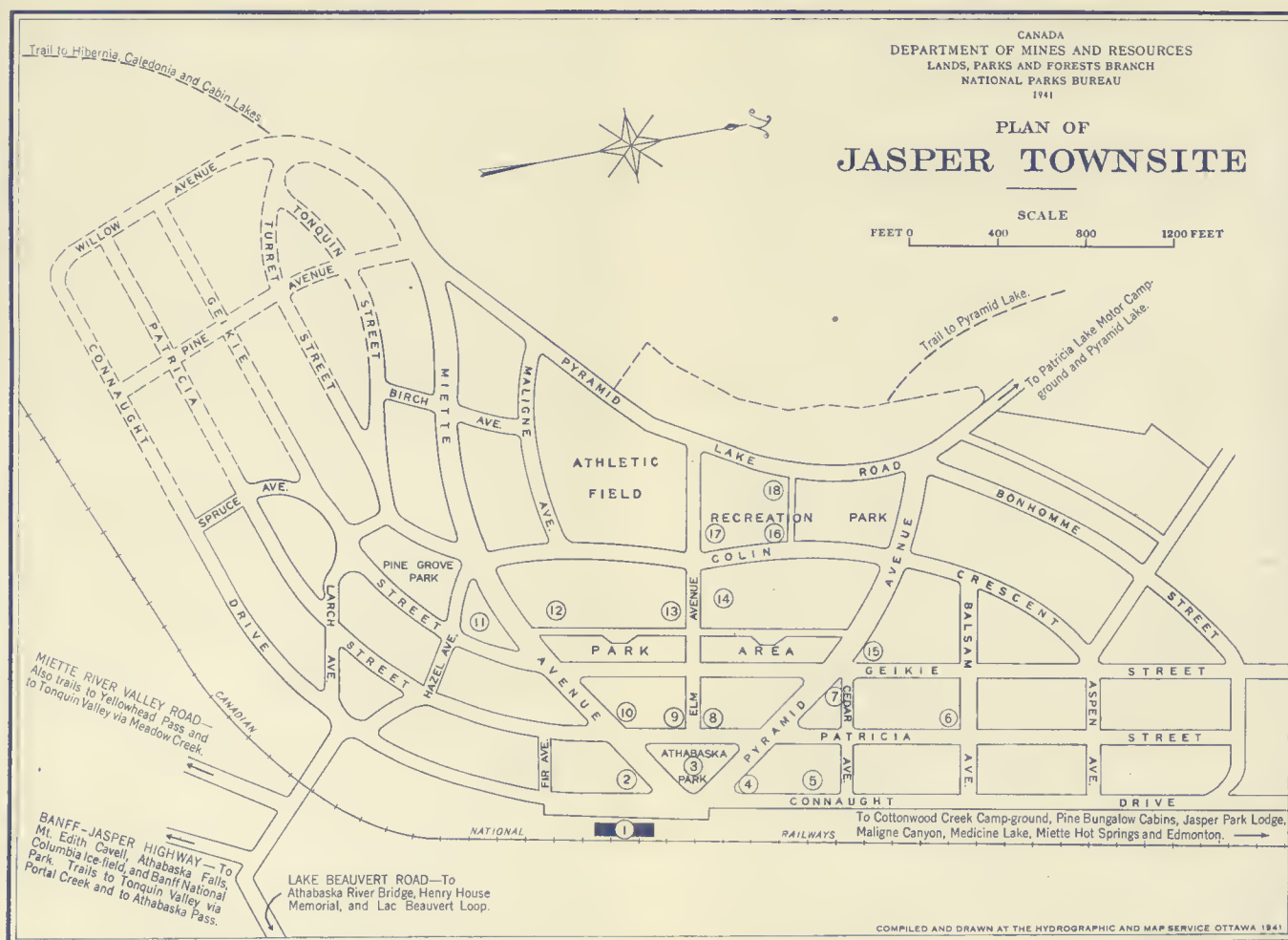
Jasper-Rocky River-Brazeau Lake Loop.—160 miles return. Route is via Medicine, Beaver, and Jacques Lakes, Rocky River, Medicine-tent River, Southesk Pass, Cairn River, Brazeau River and Lake, Poboktan Pass and Creek, to Jasper-Banff Highway.

Jasper to Mount Robson.—143 miles one way. Route is via Athabaska Valley, Snake Indian River, Byng (Snake Indian) Pass, Twintree Creek and Lake, Smoky River, Adolphus Lake, and Robson Pass, to Berg Lake and Mount Robson. Summer camp at Mount Robson. Return may be made via Robson River trail to Mount Robson station and train taken east to Jasper.

N.B.—The longer trips above described should be undertaken only with the services of a guide and outfit.

FAUNA AND FLORA

Animals and Birds.—Jasper National Park is one of the greatest wild life sanctuaries on the continent, and contains large numbers of all big game animals native to the Rocky Mountains. Many of these animals may be seen on excursions along the park trails, and even from the highways that traverse the park from south to north. Included are the Rocky Mountain sheep—the picturesque "bighorn" of the



western mountains; Rocky Mountain goat, usually found at high altitudes; elk, mule deer, moose, mountain caribou; and black, brown, and grizzly bear. Predators that inhabit the park include cougar or mountain lion, coyote, and wolves. Fur-bearing animals such as beaver, marten, snowshoe rabbit, and Rocky Mountain marmot or "whistler" are also numerous as well as several species of squirrel and chipmunk.

Bird life is also abundant in the park. Migratory waterfowl observed include ducks, geese, and gulls; white-tailed and willow ptarmigan, blue grouse, eagles, owls, and osprey are also common. Numerous varieties of song birds and birds of brilliant plumage may be seen during the summer months.

No hunting is permitted within the park boundaries, and all firearms must be sealed on entry. Guns will be sealed at the office of the park superintendent or by park wardens without charge. Wild birds, their nests and eggs, as well as all wild animals, are protected.

Trees and Flowers.—The most prolific forest growth in the park is the hardy lodgepole pine; spruce, aspen poplar, and balsam poplar are also common. Douglas fir grows in the vicinity of Jasper, and on the upper slopes will be found Lyall's larch and Engelmann spruce.

Under no circumstance should green trees be damaged by carving or removing bark, neither should they be cut down.

Wild flowers grow in profusion throughout the park, particularly in the valleys or on the alpine uplands. Among the common species are columbine, white dryas, Indian paint brush, yellow adder's tongue, fireweed, alpine arnica, harebell, alpine anemone, larkspur, heliotrope, and heather.

FIRE PREVENTION

Visitors are requested to co-operate with park officers in the prevention of fires. Matches, cigarette butts, pipe ashes, and other smoking materials should be completely extinguished before being thrown away, and then dropped only on bare soil.

Camp fires may be kindled only at places provided for the purpose, and must be completely extinguished before leaving. Persons using the park trails unaccompanied by a licensed guide should acquaint themselves with the parks regulations, and secure particulars concerning suitable campsites and other related information. Parties travelling 10 miles from a railroad and staying out overnight are required to register with a park warden or at the park superintendent's office. Any fire observed by a park visitor should be extinguished if possible, or the nearest park officer notified at once.

A fire in a national park may cause damage which cannot be replaced in a hundred years. Forest fires are among the greatest enemies of the parks.

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Additional information, maps, and literature concerning the National Parks of Canada, may be obtained from the Government Information Bureau at Jasper, Alberta, or from the National Parks Bureau, Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa, Canada.